

FIGHTING INTEMPERANCE.

MABEE AND ENGLISH IN BROOKLYN.
THE STORY OF THEIR LIVES—A MEETING IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

A small audience gathered in Plymouth Church yesterday afternoon at the first service of the series Messrs. Mabee and English, the temperance reform workers, will conduct in Brooklyn this week. The speakers occupied the platform with their assistant singers, W. E. Burnett, Mrs. Burnett and Miss Emma Burns. Mrs. Burnett played a small organ and Mr. Burns accompanied the voices with a cornet.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SUNDAY, April 13.—P. M.

The problems presented by the sharp declines of the preceding week in values for wheat were the chief interest last week of commercial, and mercantile and financial circles. Men asked each other, has the price reached the exporting point? Will Europe buy it now? But the most important question was raised by the growing belief, that with fair average crops the world over, and that, therefore, \$0 cents or lower has got to be the basis of the product's value. With the suggestion that this idea will prove to be correct, thinking men are striving to read its effect upon the general situation. It has been demonstrated that the moment the reduced price of wheat has not stimulated its export. Monday morning's cables brought a sharp response to our further declines of the preceding Saturday; and the later reports of "better feeling" in the European markets were only faint replies to our speculative recovery of about five cents. The advances in our markets was a natural reaction on the evening-up of "shorts," following so large a decline, which was sure to come as soon as any party was found bold enough and powerful enough to check the decline. The point is that the reaction did not come because the price had developed a new demand for it, either for export or consumption. The final figures show a gain of about 3½ cents from the extreme lowest price and about 2½ cents from the figures of Saturday. Corn did not sympathize with the movements of wheat and worked weak, closing about 1½ cents lower than a week ago. The receipts of wheat at the principal Western points were the largest for several preceding weeks, while those of corn continue to show a progressive decline. The movement eastward of wheat was large—probably the largest ever before known in a week when lake navigation was closed. Corn also shows an increase over the preceding week. But these large movements are because of the present unprecedented low rates offered to shippers, and not because of a demand. A few weeks of such a continued movement will create a "jam" at the East.

The receipts and shipments of wheat, corn and oats at the principal Western points of accumulation for four weeks compare as follows:

RECEIPTS.

| | Wheat | Corn | Oats |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Week ended Mar. 22 | 23 bush. | 2,443,900 | 1,140,940 |
| Mar. 29 | 20 bush. | 2,016,140 | 1,689,970 |
| April 5 | 1,477,000 | 1,161,620 | 1,689,970 |
| April 12 | 550,725 | 1,161,190 | 1,625,980 |

SHIPMENTS.

| | Mar. 22 | Mar. 29 | Apr. 5 | Apr. 12 |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Bushels | 1,515,030 | 1,900,130 | 2,378,075 | 1,607,200 |
| Apr. 5 | 1,822,190 | 1,360,560 | 1,822,190 | 1,360,560 |
| Apr. 12 | 1,904,650 | 1,349,550 | 1,904,650 | 1,349,550 |

The official statement of the movement eastward of Chicago last week presents features of peculiar interest. Not only was the total movement of flour, grain and provisions 6,500 tons greater than for the preceding week, but that of grain the greatest ever before known. The division of traffic between the eight roads presents singular features, and some that will make it difficult to reorganize the old pool without the advantage of a central committee. Few persons were prepared to believe that the balance of grain and God's chosen people, but I do say that there are many men who pray in their meetings for God to save the drunkards and the fallen, and that the balance of grain and God's chosen people, that neutralizes all their prayers. This great question must be settled at the ballot box.

The attention at the Manhattan Temperance Association in Cooper Union Hall was small and the audience, not finding the exercises as exciting as usual, showed a decided disposition to go out during the addresses. The only sensation of the day was the calling of three, temperance converts to the platform, where they were exhibited to the audience, their past history recited by Mr. Gibbs, and the pledge administered.

TWO MEETINGS IN THIS CITY.

At the American Temperance Union meeting in Chickering Hall there was an unusually full musical programme. Joseph A. Bogardus presided. Mrs. M. Hatfield Seawell was first speaker and remained in part.

The liquor question pressing itself forward and making it never the less, business men and philanthropists have taken hold of the question as well as reformers. I do not say that less prayer is advisable, for I believe in prayer, and the case is the same. The duty of the year is the co-operation of ministers of the gospel and God's chosen people, but I do say that there are many men who pray in their meetings for God to save the drunkards and the fallen, and that the balance of grain and God's chosen people, that neutralizes all their prayers. This great question must be settled at the ballot box.

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SOME NEW BROOKLYN MINISTERS.

In thirteen Methodist Episcopal churches in Brooklyn new pastors began their services yesterday by assumption of Bishop Hurst at the late session of the New-York East Conference. Some of them were transferred from one church to another, as the Rev. Watson L. Phillips from the Sunnyside Church in Washington-avenue, where he had been for three years, to St. John's Church in Bedford-avenue; the Rev. George E. Reed from the Nostrand Avenue Church to the Hanson Place Church, of which he was pastor from 1876 to 1878, and the Rev. Duncan McGregor from the York Street Church to the Greenpoint Tabernacle. Among the new pastors are the Rev. Isaac J. Lansing of the Summerfield Church; the Rev. Charles H. Buck of the Nostrand Avenue Church; the Rev. George Lansing Taylor of the Elmwood Church in Herkimer-st., and the Rev. I. M. Foster, of the church to be formed in Sixtieth-st., near Ninth-st.

Mr. Lansing is a graduate of Wesleyan University of the class of 1872, and was a classmate of his predecessor, the Rev. Mr. Phillips. He has spent the winter in Europe. In 1864 and 1876 he was a student at Clark University. His reputation is that of a brilliant orator and scholarly thinker. Mr. Buck goes to Brooklyn from New-Haven, where he was pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a graduate from 1864 and has been in several of the large towns in Connecticut. Dr. Taylor is widely known as a Methodist pastor, and has written often for many public journals, and has written often for the religious periodicals in this country. Mr. Foster is a well-known Grand Army chaplain from Western New-York, and he will set about the work of building up the thirty-seventh Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Yesterday's issue of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE contained a special cable letter from London, special dispatches and correspondence from all important news centres report of a talk with Minister Sargent about his relations with the German Government, musical, dramatic, art and social topics of the week, reviews of three new novels, full account of the communion in Chicago on the subject of "Sweetness and Light" as told by the contemporary press, London letters from G. W. S. about the Alsatian, the Bell case, Mr. Herbert Spencer and Mr. Gladstone, Palpit Sketch of the Rev. Dr. C. D. W. Bridgeman, current topics in the world of sports, Broadway Note-Book, and many other features of interest specially prepared for the paper. Following is a condensed summary of leading news topics:

FOREIGN.—Lawrence Barrett began his engagement at the Lyceum Theatre, London, on Saturday and was warmly received. Harry, Egan and Fitzgerald, recently arrived from Ireland, were remanded for trial on Saturday. General Aguirre's forces in Cuba have increased to 1,400. An autumn campaign to Khartoum is talked of by the British Government. —Edward Smith, American consul at Rio Janeiro, is dead. —The Mexican merchants have decided to accept a modification of the stamp act.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session on Saturday. —In the House the Dorrishill bill to make bills of lading negotiable paper was reported favorably. Bills were also reported favorable to promote the efficiency of the revenue marine service; for the relief of fruit growers; granting letters of credit to railroads; and the acceptance of the grant of the Illinois and Central Canal. A bill to restrict the use of distilled spirits to the manufacture was reported adversely.

DOMESTIC.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued instructions to Collectors with regard to the entry and appraisement of imported merchandise. —The Secretary of War is informed from the Mississippi River that the steamer boat Daphne was launched on Saturday at Roach's yards. —New charges have been formulated against Controller Knox in the matter of the Pacific Bank of Boston. —A legal construction of the April 5 out of the question, a comparison of yesterday's figures with those of March 29 shows the loss for two weeks to have been \$3,132,700 in specie and \$1,346,700 in legal tenders, or \$4,479,400. The figures of yesterday's bank statement compare with those of the corresponding date of last year as follows: Liabilities—Deposits increased \$60,203,300 and circulation decreased \$2,157,400. Net increase in liabilities \$58,046,900. Assets—Cash increased \$1,506,200 and loans decreased \$36,164,400; net decrease in assets \$37,155,600. The surplus reserve now is \$3,616,425, against a deficit of \$289,350 a year

go, and the percentage of the total reserve to the deposit liabilities now (26.05 per cent) is 1.05 per cent above the market ruling all the week and any rate above 2 per cent for call loans was exceptional. There was a continual drifting of money away from the city to other points; but the quoted rates for exchange, except at Boston and New Orleans, do not justify a rate of 1.05 per cent.

The foreign exchange market ruled all the week at the same reporting point, as is shown by the large exports before referred to. Commercial bills do not increase in supply. The exports of breakfasts reported from Washington for the month of March were only \$10,455,466, against \$17,841,882 in March 1883.

It was a weary week for speculators and brokers in the New York Stock Exchange. The total amount of stocks (five days) amounted only to 975,405 shares against 1,721,000 shares for the preceding full week. Yet there were some stocks that fluctuated 2½ per cent so that traders were not left without a few opportunities to attempt a turn. The market was quiet, and closed at \$10,455,466, against \$17,841,882 in March 1883.

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